



Leyland Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1968

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LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1968/69

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Councillor S.T.D. KELLEY

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor DR. J. HALL

Councillor H. BANKS, J.P.
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Councillor I.E. ROBERTS
Councillor L.F.I. SPENCE

Clerk of the Council

-

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Also Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer

Additional Public Health Inspector

M. EASTHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, LANCs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1968.

The population of the District at mid-June 1968 was 22,720 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 560 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1968 was 448 or 4 less than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 19.7 (19.1 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 16.9 Leyland's birth rate is still above the national average.

The number of deaths at 204 was 40 less than the previous year which gives an actual death rate of 9.0 as compared with 11.9 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases of all forms decreased by 9 from 93 to 84 and cerebrovascular diseases decreased from 35 to 31. The number of deaths from malignant diseases also decreased from 41 to 22, 7 being from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 12 the previous year. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 0.97 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.31, whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.32 and 0.59.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 12, which is 1 less than last year, the actual causes of death being shown in the body of the Report. This gives an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per thousand live births as against a national average of 18.3. There were again no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 161 as compared with 214 the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by a fall in the number of cases of Measles from 198 to 145. There were 2 cases of Whooping Cough which is 5 less than last year. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively.

It should be noted that the figures in regard to notification of infectious disease in 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for the previous year as certain important changes have been made regarding notification procedure, in the list of notifiable diseases and in the provisions applicable to each disease. These changes were brought about by the coming into operation of the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968 on the 15th June 1968, the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 (Part III) and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 on the 1st October 1968. Further reference to these changes are made in the Report.

In connection with Measles attention must be drawn to the introduction of a general scheme of vaccination against this disease during the year. Vaccination against Measles involves only one injection and is available from general medical practitioners, child welfare centres and school clinics, for children aged 1 - 15 years. Parents are urged to take advantage of this protection for children who have not had Measles, but it must be stressed that vaccination and immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Whooping Cough are still as vitally important as ever.

A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board held a further survey in Leyland from the 11th September - 18th October 1968 and the report provided by the Medical Director is included in the body of this Report.

It will be obvious, I think, from a study of Mr. Walsh's section of the Report that there has as usual been very considerable activity in most of the many aspects of environmental hygiene.

The District continues to develop and if, as expected, it forms part of the suggested New City in Central Lancashire its growth will be greatly accelerated. During the year 188 new dwellings were completed, 176 being the result of private enterprise. The major extensions of the sewage disposal works continued during the year and good progress was made.

Personal Health and Welfare Services continue to be developed by the County Council and the construction of a Training Centre and Hostel for mentally subnormal adults was in progress at the end of the year.

I am very grateful to Mr. Walsh and the staff for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. My thanks are also due to other Officers and staff for their ready help wherever this is required.

Finally, I must express my sincere gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Council and particularly to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the encouragement and support which I continue to receive.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous Reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a lower boulder clay layer, a layer of middle drift sand and an upper boulder clay layer. In the southern part of the District there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past.

In the Kings Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of drift.

Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

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Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1968)	22,720
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1968 (estimated)	7,588
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1967/68	£816,984
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1967/68	£3,272.4071

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

Reference was made in last year's Report to the suggested New City in Central Lancashire of which Leyland would be a part, following a comprehensive study of the area by consultants appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. During the year the Impact Study which was carried out by the same consultants to ascertain the effect the proposed New City would have on East Lancashire was published. The Impact Study did not shown any reason to depart from the consultant's original proposals insofar as the Central Lancashire New City was concerned and it was announced that a Public Inquiry into the proposals would be held early in 1969.

There was no further progress during the year in the building of shop and office accommodation on land acquired by the Development Company in the Towngate area. Work on the first phase, however, was to commence in 1969, which would include an open market in the Leyland Cross area.

Local industries continued to prosper and there was a high level of employment in the area. With the continued growth of the District the demand for amenities continues to be made.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	207	212	419
Illegitimate	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	16	13	29
Total	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	223	225	448

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population 19.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent
of Total Live Births 6.9

Stillbirths

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	5	4	9
Illegitimate	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	-	-	-
Total	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	5	4	9

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000
Total Live and Stillbirths 20.0

TOTAL VITAL STATISTICS

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. of Births	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Deaths	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Still- births	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1968	448	19.7	204	9.0	9	20.0
" 1967	422	19.2	252	10.4	1	15.0
" 1966	443	20.4	214	9.8	8	17.7
" 1965	444	21.0	196	9.3	7	15.5
" 1964	455	22.5	202	9.8	6	12.7
" 1963	380	18.1	210	10.3	3	7.8
Average 5 Years 1963-67	437	20.6	215	10.2	6	13.7

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	12	27.0
" 1967	Nil	Nil	13	29.0
" 1966	Nil	Nil	4	9.0
" 1965	Nil	Nil	7	15.8
" 1964	Nil	Nil	13	28.0
" 1963	Nil	Nil	10	26.3
Average 5 Years 1963-67	Nil	Nil	9.5	21.6

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which covers the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, includes the figures for Stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1968	10	22.0	7	16.0	16	35.0
" 1967	10	22.0	10	22.0	17	37.0
" 1966	2	4.5	2	4.5	10	22.2
" 1965	6	13.5	6	13.5	13	28.8
" 1964	5	10.8	5	10.8	11	23.4
" 1963	9	23.7	8	21.1	11	28.7
Average 5 Years 1963-67	6	14.9	6	14.4	12	28.0

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age/sex composition, the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account these factors in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor, are known as the 'adjusted' rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.34 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate 19.1 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.1 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Ratio of local adjusted
birth rate to national
rate 1.13

Ratio of local adjusted
death rate to national
rate 1.01

In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still- Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1963 - 1967	20.0	13.9	Nil	21.6
1968	19.1	12.1	Nil	27.0
Lancashire 1968	17.84	13.26	0.23	19.38
England and Wales 1968 (Actual)	16.9	11.9	0.24	18.3

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1968. Age groupings, as well as causes, have been given and this information is repeated in the following tables.

Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life (continued)

Aged in Years

	Sex	Total All Ages	Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over
Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents.	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide and Self- Inflicted Injuries.	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
T O T A L - All Causes	M	110	7	1	-	1	-	2	4	22	38	36
	F	94	5	1	-	-	-	1	5	13	22	46

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases decreased from 41 to 22 giving a death rate of 0.97 as compared with 1.85 in 1967. The national average for this disease is 2.32. Of these figures the number of deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus was 7 which gives a death rate of 0.31 as compared with 0.59 for the country as a whole. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 11 and 9 deaths.

Infantile Mortality

There were 12 deaths of infants under one year which is 1 less than the number in 1967. This gives a fairly high infantile mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.0 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.3. The cause of death of the 12 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>		<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	2 Weeks	1a	Congestive cardiac failure.
		b	Ventricular septal defect.
F	9 Days	1a	Spina Bifida.
		b	Meningocele.
		c	Hydrocephalus.
M	55 Minutes	1a	Prematurity.
F	8 Hours	1a	Collapse of lungs.
		11	Haemolytic disease of newborn.
M	3 Weeks	1a	Microcephaly.
F	10 Hours	1a	Prematurity.
M	2 Months	1a	Meningitis.
M	4 Months	1a	Asphyxia due to smothering in his cot at home.
F	1 Day	1a	Prematurity.
		11	Respiratory Distress.
M	10 Minutes	1a	Extreme Prematurity.
M	3 Days	1a	Kernicterus.
		b	Rhesus incompatibility.

Sex

Age

Cause of Death

F

8 Hours

1a Ventricular haemorrhage.

b Adrenal haemorrhage.

c Prematurity.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added to the Register during the year. These include 4 newly notified cases and 1 transfer into the District. It will be noted that there were no deaths attributed to Tuberculosis in any form.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24			1					
25 - 34		1						
35 - 44	1							
45 - 54								
55 - 64	1							
65 - 74		1						
75 up-wards								
TOTAL	2	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.030 per 1,000 of home population.

There were 2 people removed from the Register during the current year having moved out of the District. The number of people remaining is given below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
28	21	4	4
49		8	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 Years 1963 - 1967	0.048	Nil	0.048
1967	Nil	Nil	Nil
1968	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire	0.025	0.007	0.032
England and Wales	0.030	0.013	0.043

The death rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis for Lancashire has been increased from 0.002 to 0.007 and that for England and Wales from 0.005 to 0.013, this being accounted for as a result of the Registrar General coding to the 8th revision of International Classification of Diseases which now include all deaths from "late effects" some of which would formerly have been assigned to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Mass Radiography

The No. 1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board held a further Survey in Leyland from the 11th September to the 18th October 1968. Their previous visit being in September and October of 1967. The Medical Director has provided the following information.

<u>Type of Examinee</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Practitioner Referrals	5	3	8
Schoolchildren Over 15	182	460	642
Factories/Offices	1837	503	2340
Hostel Residents	7	23	30
General Public Volunteers	<u>591</u>	<u>1708</u>	<u>2299</u>
	<u>2622</u>	<u>2697</u>	<u>5319</u>

COMPARABLE FIGURES

	<u>1967 & 1968</u>			<u>1963 & 1964</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Practitioner Referrals	9	9	18	2	-	2
Schoolchildren Over 15	182	460	642	336	332	658
Factories/Offices	6641	973	7614	7535	1547	9082
Hostel Residents	7	23	30	11	34	45
General Public Volunteers	1013	2708	3721	1608	1469	3077
Contacts	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>7867</u>	<u>4188</u>	<u>12055</u>	<u>9492</u>	<u>3372</u>	<u>12864</u>

From the comparable figures it will be seen that there is a decrease in the Factory/Offices group. It is encouraging to note the increase in the General Public group.

The following table shows the type of abnormalities found.

	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	1	0.38	-	-	1	0.19
Tuberculosis requiring out-patient supervision	1	0.38	-	-	1	0.19
Malignant Neoplasms	1	0.38	-	-	1	0.19
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sarcoids (incl. enlarged Hilar Glands)	1	-	-	-	1	-
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	17	-	7	-	24	-
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	2	-	-	-	2	-

The one examinee found to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis and requiring close clinic supervision or treatment was from the Factory/Offices classification and in the age group 45 - 54.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

General Disease

Ten Hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| (1) | Preston Royal Infirmary |) | |
| (2) | Chorley & District Hospital |) | |
| (3) | Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood |) | |
| (4) | Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley |) | Administered by the |
| (5) | Willows Continuation Hospital, |) | |
| | Ashton, Preston. |) | Preston and Chorley |
| (6) | Fulwood Continuation Hospital, |) | |
| | Longsands Lane, Fulwood |) | Management Committee |
| (7) | Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road, |) | |
| | Preston |) | |
| (8) | Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley |) | |
| (9) | Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital, |) | |
| | Nr. Preston |) | |
| (10) | St. Joseph's Mount Street, Preston | | |

Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases. Both laboratories are under the direction of Dr. L. Robertson.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4, Medical Officer, Dr. J. Walker, Joint Divisional Office, East Cliff, Preston, PR1.3JQ. Telephone: Preston 54868.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland, has three ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles permanently stationed there. There is a staff of 15 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

Home Nursing Service

This service has 5 District Nursing Sisters who are all State Registered Nurses and 2 District Nurses who are State Enrolled. In addition there are 2 male District Charge Nurses who are also State Registered and available to attend male patients as required in the Leyland area. Their duties consist mainly of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

Nursing Aid Equipment

A scheme has been put into operation whereby nursing equipment can be made available on short term loan by applying at the Clinic in Yewlands Drive each lunchtime. This service is staffed on a rota basis by a District Nurse. It has also been arranged that messages requiring the attention of other services can also be taken.

Midwifery Service

There has been no change in personnel for this service, there being 3 full-time District Midwifery Sisters. There is also a Relief Midwifery Sister all of whom deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night and Evening Helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year

there was a total of 332 Home Helps available which includes those who were willing to work on night duties and they had given assistance to 2099 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended in Leyland are not readily available.

Clinic Facilities

A staff of Health Visitors is based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive who are employed in maintaining many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division including the care of the elderly. Owing to the difficulty in recruiting Health Visitors, Clinic Nurses have now been engaged to take over the more routine duties of the Health Visitors in the Clinics and Schools.

Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres

The Yewlands Drive Centre provides adequate facilities for the child welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon, a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and management; baby foods are also sold.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, hearing screening tests, orthopaedic and opthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics and for those who are delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to Convalescent Homes.

Welfare Services

The Handicraft and Social Centre which was held each Monday in the Salvation Army Hall, Eden Street, changed early in the year to the Community Centre on the Lowerhouse Estate provided in connection with the Aged Persons Bungalow Scheme. The venue is to change again to the Adult Training Centre, West Paddock off Fox Lane during 1969. Handicapped people were employed on productive work and payment made to them direct from firms who supply the materials at the Outwork Centre in Somerset Road. This, however, was closed during the year as the premises were not suitable for this activity and transport is now provided for similar work to be carried out at premises in Fulwood. The Centre is open for 4 days per week, i.e. Monday to Thursday.

Arrangements are made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved Centres and assistance can also be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are also made for handicapped people to spend a holiday at a caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential Homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to care for them adequately. A Home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland, continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents. Selected cases may also be admitted to Broadfield House for day care for one or two days per week.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons over 65 years of age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

A laundry service is available for incontinent persons where satisfactory laundry arrangements cannot otherwise be made. Structural adaptations can also be arranged for the dwellings of handicapped persons for such matters as door widening and provision of ramps to facilitate the use of wheelchairs.

Family Planning

A family planning clinic is in operation at the School Clinic in Yewlands Drive on Monday evenings and staffed by the Family Planning Association.

Mental Health Service

A Junior Training Centre is provided in Chorley and daily transport arranged from Leyland to this Centre. The Adult Training Centre and Hostel for sub-normal patients at Bamber Bridge continued to provide facilities for people from the Leyland area pending the completion of the new Training Centre and Hostel for mentally sub-normal adults, the construction of which was commenced in 1967. This Centre which will provide facilities for 60 trainees and a hostel which will accommodate 28 residents will be completed in 1969 and the Bamber Bridge facilities will no longer be needed for people from the Leyland area. The Social Club which was formed for mentally sub-normal persons and run by a Committee of voluntary workers under the auspices of the Divisional Medical Officer continued to meet each Wednesday evening in the old age pensioners hut in William Street off Towngate. This Club, however, was to be transferred to the new Adult Training Centre at West Paddock during 1969. Mental Welfare Officers are available from the Division for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental sub-normality.

Cervical Cytology

A Clinic is held regularly for the early ascertainment of cancer of the cervix. Mature women in the appropriate age group can attend by appointment where an examination known as the "Smear Test" is carried out by a lady Doctor.

Health Education in Schools

Lectures and talks to school children are arranged on health education matters as and when required. There has been an increasing emphasis on this in the last year or so. Talks on mothercraft, hygiene and various allied subjects have been given.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Acute Meningitis	Totals
Under 1	-	12	-	1	-	13
1 -	-	28	-	1	-	29
2 -	-	33	2	1	1	37
3 -	-	17	-	2	-	19
4 -	-	23	-	2	-	25
5 - 9	1	32	-	1	-	34
10 - 14	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 - 44	-	-	-	3	-	3
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases (all ages)	1	145	2	12	1	161
Total cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of Measles fell from 198 in 1967 to 145, the majority of these occurring during the second and third quarters of the year. It will be noted that again there was only one case of Scarlet Fever. The 12 cases of Dysentery compare with 6 in 1967.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1968	145	2	1
1967	198	7	1
1966	393	2	3
1965	45	2	18
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44

Food Poisoning

It is worthy of note that it is now over 9 years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning within the District. Various investigations, however, were carried out following reports of symptoms which warranted further investigation.

At the end of January, information was received from the headmaster of one of our secondary schools that several pupils had been found to be affected with nausea, 3 of whom had been vomiting and coupled with this complaints had been made that the school milk that day "tasted different". Specimens were obtained of some of the milk issued that day at the school and also a specimen of the school dinner prepared that day in their kitchen. The milk was examined at the Public Health Laboratory when it was shown to satisfy the Methylene Blue test and Phosphatase test which indicated that it was properly pasteurised and had a very low bacteriological count. In addition further examinations indicated that E.Coli were not present, Staph. aureus coagulase positive not isolated and organisms of the Salmonella and Dysentery group were not isolated. In other words the milk was of first class bacteriological standard. Arrangements were also made for the County Analyst to examine the milk for chemical contamination and he reported that the milk was normal.

A specimen school dinner consisting of beef gravy, cooked beef, potatoes, carrots, brussel sprouts, ginger sponge and white sauce was examined at the Public Health Laboratory and found to be free from any organisms likely to cause illness. The affected pupils were quickly back at school and there was no recurrence of the trouble.

Further investigations were carried out where a patient admitted to Deepdale Isolation Hospital for another complaint had been found to be infected with a salmonella organism which was afterwards identified as "salmonella menston" a germ associated with poultry. Extensive enquiries were made into all persons connected with the family who appeared to have done considerable travelling, in that one section had recently returned from South Africa and another from Germany. There was no history of apparent infection in any of them and a total of 15 specimens were collected from the family and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, all of which proved to be negative. The origin of the "salmonella menston" remained a mystery.

Investigations were carried out into a case of sickness and diarrhoea where a patient had been admitted to Deepdale Isolation Hospital. Investigations of the patient by the hospital authorities and of the family contacts by ourselves produced no evidence of identifiable infection nor could the illness be associated with any specific foods. Considerable investigations also took place into a small outbreak of diarrhoea and sickness which occurred at the Part III accommodation, Broadfield House. No specific cause of this was isolated although detailed laboratory examinations were carried out into all the food which had been consumed during the relevant period. An organism named "clostridium welchii" was isolated from the stools of two of the ten or so persons affected but as this organism is fairly widely distributed and can often be found in the stools of persons particularly of those who live in a communal environment, it seemed unlikely that this was the cause of the outbreak. The individuals concerned were affected for twenty four hours only and there were no further cases after the second day.

Several other investigations were carried out where the circumstances might have indicated infection by food but in no instance was this found to be proved.

Infective Jaundice

This disease became notifiable on the 15th June 1968 with the coming into operation of the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968. As required by the Regulations a copy of them was sent to every medical practitioner practising within the District. There were no cases reported during the year.

Dysentery

Of the 12 confirmed cases of Dysentery, 8 of these were notified during the quarter ended March and comprised two unconnected outbreaks confined to one family in each case. A total of 25 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory before the outbreaks were finally cleared.

A further investigation took place during the June quarter where the father of a family had been admitted to hospital and found to be suffering from sonnei dysentery. Investigations into the remainder of the family showed that four others were positive. Sensitivity tests were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory to assist in determining treatment by the family doctor. A total of 22 laboratory specimens were taken.

General

Information was received from the local office of the Ministry of Social Security in January that for the previous two weeks the absences from work were 200% over the normal for that time of year. The main cause of absence being diseases of the upper respiratory tract, i.e. bronchitis, influenza, etc. These diseases are not notifiable and it is only from such information as this that any undue increase in their incidence becomes apparent.

Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, Part III

Notifiable Diseases and Food Poisoning

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968

The above legislation which came into operation on the 1st October 1968 has amended certain aspects of the notification of infectious diseases. Responsibility for notification of a case of notifiable disease now rests exclusively on the doctor attending the patient whether in hospital or elsewhere. The fee of 2/6d for each certificate has now been increased to 5/0d for each certificate. All existing Regulations have been consolidated so as to attain uniformity in notification procedure.

Tetanus and Yellow Fever are made notifiable for the first time in this country as well as Leptospirosis which was previously notifiable only in certain areas. Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia and Acute Rheumatism cease to be notifiable.

The powers of a local authority to require a person to stop work in order to prevent the spread of infection are extended to permit action in cases of Food Poisoning. In this connection authority is given by virtue of Schedule 5 of the Regulations that if a Medical Officer of

Health, after considering the information available to him, forms the opinion that a person in the District is suffering from Food Poisoning or is shown to be a carrier and that it is desirable for the protection of public health that measures be taken to prevent the spread of infection, he shall report to the local authority accordingly. The local authority may by notice in writing, require the person to discontinue his occupation until he is informed that the risk of infection is removed.

The local authority may authorise the Medical Officer of Health generally to issue any notice on their behalf in relation to any particular case if in his opinion it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection provided that at the earliest opportunity any such case is reported to the local authority and the action taken by him.

In order to allow the full implementation of these Regulations I was authorised by the local authority to act immediately in those cases where it was considered necessary.

F O O D

Milk

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water) fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 63 samples of milk were taken (6 of which were Channel Island milk), 61 of these being found to be genuine, the other 2 were dealt with as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Informal Milk	Fat 2.80%. Deficient 6.6% fat. Freezing point indicates 0.6% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Formal Milk	Fat 2.45%. Deficient 18.3% fat and low in solids-not-fat.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.

The scheme arranged with the Public Health Inspectors of all the constituent authorities of Health Division No. 4, for the regular sampling of milk continued during the year. The sampling was limited to those milk producers whose milk was being retailed untreated within the area, of which there are 4 whose farms are within the boundary of the urban district.

In February information was received from the Lancashire County Council that a routine milk sample taken by them for other purposes had been shown to be positive to the Milk Ring Test. Further samples taken by ourselves gave a negative result on culture. A further notification from the same herd was received in June that a sample of milk had proved to be positive to the Brucella organism on the biological test, i.e. guinea pig. As, however, our own sampling had disclosed this state of affairs and all reacting animals of which there were 4 had been sent for slaughter, it was not necessary to take any immediate action to stop the sale of milk. Further bulk samples were, however, taken from the herd as a check, all of which were shown to be negative. In order to assist in maintaining these herds free from Brucellosis arrangements were continued whereby any farmer, before purchasing fresh stock, can arrange to have a sample of milk from each cow he intends to purchase, to be examined at the Public Health Laboratory and for which we ourselves make the arrangements before it is added to the herd. Details of the samples taken are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

Meat

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year, where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered. It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of approximately $25\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses and their compliance with the Regulations with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.

Type of Food Premises or Trade	Number of Premises	Number with Wash-hand basins	Number requiring separate sink	Number fitted with separate sink
General Grocer	52	52	52	52
Greengrocer/ Fruiterer	14	14	14	14
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Butcher	17	17	17	17
Confectioner	13	13	13	13
Fried Fish/Chips	13	13	13	13
Sweets	22	22	11	11
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes etc.	50	50	50	50
Others	2	2	2	2

Approximately 32 cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting mainly of pre-packed quick frozen types, butchers meat, fowl, tinned meat, fresh fruit and tinned fruit, were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 55 samples of other foods and drugs for laboratory examination.

3 Malt Extract & Cod Liver Oil	1 Coffee & Chicory Mixture
1 Vitamin Tablets	2 Tea
1 Vitaminised Iron Jelloids	1 Ground Ginger
1 Multivitamin and Mineral Tablets	1 Jelly Crystals
1 Victoria Plum Conserve	2 Jam
4 Flour Confectionery	1 Compound Ferrous Sulphate Tablets BPC.
1 Fruit, canned	1 Table Jelly
1 Table Salt	1 Condensed Full Cream Milk, Sweetened
2 Lettuce	1 Mustard Compound
1 Cooking Salt	1 Aspirin Tablets B.P.
1 Semolina	2 Hydrosaluric K. Tablets
1 Sterilised Cream	2 Esidrex Tablets
1 Tomatoes, canned	1 Meat and Potato Pie
1 Colouring Material	2 Sausage Rolls
1 Cooking Salt	1 Cornish Pasties
1 Fresh Tomatoes	1 Cream Trifles
1 Fresh Onions	1 Pork Sausages
1 Fresh Potatoes	1 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine
1 Bread	5 Sweets
1 Self Raising Flour	
1 Butter	

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Victoria Plum Conserve	Contained a blue bottle fly weighing 65 milligrams and measuring 10 millimetres in length.	Manufacturers cautioned and complainant informed.
Bread	Contained parts of a moth (probably a flour moth) weighing 15 milligrams in all and body length of about 7 millimetres.	Prosecution - Fined £20.0s.0d., Costs £10.7s.0d.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959 are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban District and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlmere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1968.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	250,984,000	199,234,000	450,218,000
Average Per Day	687,627	545,846	1,233,473
Average Per Head Per Day	30.3	24.0	54.3

Quality

There was in all a total of 16 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory standard.

Fluoridation

The Council have previously indicated their general agreement with the principle of fluoridation of the public water supplies and have communicated this decision to the Lancashire County Council who as the local Health Authority would in conjunction with the other local Health Authority involved in the area be responsible for making a final decision. The natural fluoride content of the water is 0.018 parts per million.

Quantity

There would appear to be an adequate supply of water to all areas. The Preston and District Water Board - Mr. J.F. Bailey, Engineer and Manager - has kindly supplied the following details of extensions to the mains laid within the District. The figures given are in yards.

	3"	4"	6"
To existing dwellings	Nil	Nil	Nil
To new dwellings	508	339	317
To industrial development	Nil	Nil	Nil

Supplies to Houses

There were 188 houses newly occupied during the year which were, of course, supplied with mains water, 176 of these being houses for private owners, along with 2 houses and 10 flats built for the local authority. At the end of the year the number of dwellings connected direct to the public mains was 7,587 serving an estimated population of 22,720.

Chemical Analysis

A chemical analysis of the public water supply was carried out on the 12th November 1968 which gave the following results:-

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)	60.0
Oxygene required to oxydise { in 15 mins.	0.12
{ in 3 hrs.	0.51
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.01
Ammonia Albuminoid	0.06
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	10.0
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Permanent Hardness	32.0
Total Hardness	32.0
pH Value	7.3
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Colour 13 Hazen

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

No major extensions to the trunk sewerage system were carried out for the purposes of the Leyland Urban District Council but the work of laying a new sewer along Croston Road to serve the parish of Farington was commenced. This new sewer which was connected into our system at Earnshaw Bridge was designed to eliminate the necessity for the separate small disposal works sited off Croston Road and operated by the Preston Rural District Council. The major extension of the sewage disposal works continued during the year and good progress was made, the new intake and sedimentation tanks being brought into commission as well as the new sludge drying beds fitted with automatic handling equipment.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS & BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

The following private street works which were commenced in 1967 were still not fully completed by the end of the year.

Carlton Road
Fairfield Road
Leyfield Road
Regent Road
Belgrave Road
Argyle Road
Towngate backs off Argyle Road

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction of roads to serve their own housing estates. The road works carried out on these estates during the year are shown below.

A. Lewis & Co. New Crook Farm Estate

Western Drive (extension)	-	Completed
Mellor Road	-	Completed

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

Worden Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
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Whelmar Property Co.Ltd.

This firm is developing land to the south of Church Road and up to Worden Lane, the development being known as the Vicarsfield estate. Some of the roads on this estate have already been completed in previous years and the following shows the progress made during the year.

Edale Close (off Worden Lane)	-	Completed
Ennerdale Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
Worden Lane (part)	-	Kerbed and channelled
Vicarsfield Road (part)	-	Kerbed and channelled

Briarwood Estates Ltd.

Orrell Close (off Leyland Lane)	-	Completed
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Tellport Investments Ltd.

As part of the development of the Willowtrees Estate to the west of Leyland Lane work was carried out on the following road.

Western Drive (from Willowtree Crescent to Cowling Lane)	-	Completed
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Tom Lane Ltd.

Bow Lane	}	-	Completed
Murray Street			

Marstan Builders.

This firm were developing the West Paddock estate off Fox Lane. West Paddock itself was a completed road and the undermentioned estate roads were under construction.

Forestway (Part)	-	Kerbed and channelled
Pinewood Crescent	-	Kerbed and channelled
Maplewood Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
Cedarwood Drive	-	Kerbed and channelled
West Paddock (cul-de-sac)	-	Kerbed and channelled

S C H O O L S

No new schools were commenced or completed during the year. The following is a list of the schools serving the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
Methodist Junior	Canberra Road
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. Anne's R.C. Primary	Slater Lane (Seven Stars area)
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

H O U S I N G

The following table shows the number of new dwellings completed during the year ended 31st December 1968.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	2	10	12
By other L.A.'s	-	-	-
Other Bodies or persons	176	-	176

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following table has been prepared from information supplied by them showing the number of houses affected.

Standard Grants

Submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a)	full standard	39
(b)	reduced standard	-
Approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a)	full standard	39
(b)	reduced standard	-
Work completed during the year		40

Discretionary Grants

The following are the details of action taken in this category, all of which were for private individuals.

Submitted to local authority	1
Approved by local authority	1
Work completed	5

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 41

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 59

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

No. (or estimated no.) at end of year 21

Total number of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-

(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time) 5

(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made. 3

Houses Demolished
In Clearance Areas:

Houses
Demolished

Displaced during Year
Persons Families

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

-

-

-

2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.

-

-

-

3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957

-

-

-

Not in Clearance Areas:

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1). Housing Act 1957.

3

-

-

Unfit Houses Closed

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957.	2	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses
in which Defects were Remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority.	16	Nil
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	4	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	11	12	3	Nil
Mechanical	52	33	7	Nil
Building Sites	3	2	-	Nil
Total	66	47	10	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-	-	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	10	10	-	2	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate Bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW LEGISLATION

Caravan Sites Act 1968

Clean Air Act 1968

Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

Rent Act 1968

Sea Fisheries Act 1968

Imported Food Regulations 1968

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials (Variation Order) 1968

Housing (Improvement & Standard Grants) (Rate of Interest)
Regulations 1968

Clean Air (Measurement of Grit & Dust) Regulations 1968

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises (Hoists & Lifts)
Regulations 1968

Public Health (Fees for Notifications of Infectious Diseases)
Order 1968

Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, LANCs.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year Ended 31st December 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting this Annual Report which deals with certain aspects of the control of the environment and which come within the purview of the Public Health Committee.

Considerable attention has been given to various matters connected with public cleansing. It has been said that we are living in a "throw away" age which has been partially brought about by the general increase in the standard of living where goods which were acceptable only a little time ago no longer meet the owner's standards. This situation along with the many items of household equipment which these days appear to have built in obsolescence means that the quantity of rubbish to be dealt with is increasing rapidly both in volume and variety. Gone are the days when a couple set up a home when they were married with furniture which was expected to last their lifetime. As we have always interpreted household refuse as embracing all rubbish likely to arise from the occupation of a house it has been necessary to introduce the continuous loading machine which is capable of carrying out a certain amount of compression of the refuse at source. Some fifteen years ago a vehicle capable of carrying 20 cu.yds. was a large one but these days this size would be regarded as quite small. The Dennis Paxit which we purchased in 1967 had a capacity of 37 cu.yds. of crude refuse whilst the latest vehicle for which an order was placed this year would have a capacity of 50 cu.yds. The nominal body size in all cases is approximately 16 cu.yds., the increased capacity being brought about by compressing mechanism.

The changing pattern of household refuse also brought its attendant problems at the tip. With the increasing use of gas, electricity and oil for heating purposes, coupled with the more efficient solid fuel appliances, there was less and less ash in the refuse with a considerable increase in bulky materials. At one time there was almost sufficient

ash during the winter months to provide its own cover for the refuse but now this no longer appertains and suitable cover has either to be brought to the tip site or excavated from indigenous material at the tip. This requires much bigger machines than hitherto and the arrival of our four wheel drive Matbro mechanical shovel in May enabled this sort of operation to be carried out in a more satisfactory manner.

We continued to pay considerable attention to the salvage of waste paper. This activity is still worth carrying out as in addition to the income received the amount of rubbish to be disposed of at the tip is reduced as well as the condition of the tip improved, for large quantities of paper on a tip are not a desirable thing. The fact that every ton of waste paper recovered saves its equivalent weight in imported raw wood pulp, whilst not having any immediate effect on the people of Leyland helps to reduce the country's import bill and thus contributes to the national economy.

The Civic Amenities Act, whilst strengthening the powers of the local authority to deal with the unlawful depositing of rubbish in the open air has not by any means solved all the problems. The abandoning of rubbish in the most unusual places and in such large quantities would appear to be a comparatively modern development and is probably another by-product of our "throw away" age. Following our arrangement with a local metal dealer who will remove, free of charge, any worn out private cars there has, however, been a considerable improvement in this aspect of the problem. The power given to us by the Act to serve a "Seven Day Notice" on any abandoned car whose ownership cannot be established is a worthwhile contribution in our efforts to improve the environment. Until, however, we can instil into every citizen an interest in his surroundings and if not actively prepared to participate in its improvement will at least desist from desecrating it then we shall continue to see the spoliation of our highways and by-ways and open spaces.

The Department continues to take an active interest in all the items mentioned in the Report albeit some of them briefly. Whilst singly, these matters may appear to be of minor importance the whole adds up to fairly extensive control and a relaxation in any one part could lead to undesirable consequences and bring back many of the unsatisfactory conditions which we used to encounter in connection with housing, shops, food premises and the like.

The long awaited legislation dealing with offices which was implemented by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 has caused a considerable improvement in office accommodation generally. The unsatisfactory condition of the Public Health Department offices

is now well known to the Authority. We originally occupied the premises as a temporary measure in August 1947 and since that time many projects for building other accommodation have been mooted and then for one reason or another have not materialised. There does, however, at last appear to be some hope that more suitable office accommodation will be provided in the near future although still of a temporary nature.

It is pleasing to record that Mr. I.L. Parr who had been a student in the Department over a period of four years successfully passed his final examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board and a decision was made in December to appoint him an Additional Public Health Inspector with this Authority on receipt of his Certificate in January 1969.

My thanks are due to all members of the Public Health Department staff who at all times carry out their duties in a willing and conscientious manner. The continued support of and interest in the work of the Department by all members of the Local Authority and in particular by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Hall, is greatly appreciated.

I remain,

Your obedient servant

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Drainage	272
Insect Infestations	49
Water Supply	8
Refuse Collection	56
Refuse Disposal	64
Housing	144
Nuisances	123
Caravan Sites	26
Factories Act	16
Pest Control	41
Atmospheric Pollution	27
Shops Act	60
Noise Abatement	15
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	63
Civic Amenities Act	44
Infectious Diseases	112
Housing	30
Milk & Dairies	67
Slaughterhouse	236
Food Premises	199
Food and Drugs	28
Hawkers	7
Miscellaneous	55
	<u>1,742</u>

H O U S I N G

With the occupation of a further 188 new dwellings the number now built in the District since 1920 is 5,706 or 75% of the 7588 available. This high percentage of comparatively modern houses indicates the fairly rapid growth of the District and ensures a high standard of housing generally in respect of basic amenities.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken on the following houses which were regarded as being unfit for human habitation.

233, Fox Lane	-	Demolition Order
273, Leyland Lane	-	Closing Order
4, Worden Lane	-	Closing Order
6, Worden Lane	-	Closing Order

There were no statutory applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year under the provisions of the Rent Act but a supply of all forms necessary continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of Properties in District		8150	80
No. of Inspections following notification		89	28
	Rats	15	23
	Mice	70	21
No. of Inspections for reasons other than notification		170	4
	Rats	10	1
	Mice	8	-

In order effectively to control the number of rats and mice in any District it is essential that early attention be paid to reports of their presence and that routine inspections should be carried out regularly at those places most likely to harbour them, e.g. refuse disposal tips, sewage works, farms, etc. This task is in fact carried out most energetically and conscientiously by our present Rodent Operator, Mr. J. Goldsworthy. There were no unusual incidents worthy of special note which is a good indication that the rodent situation is being kept under control. The Agricultural Contract Service for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties continued. A total of 21 contracts were being operated during the year.

The annual test baiting of the sewerage system of the District indicated that there were no rats in the sewers of Leyland. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs. It was not necessary to ask for Authority to serve statutory notices under the Pests Act as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

An extension of the sewer was commenced from a point opposite Poplar House in Longmeanygate which would be capable of draining all properties along this road up to and including Pleasant View. The plans and specification which include a sewage pump were prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor. Although this sewer was not completed, delivery of the pumping equipment being awaited, two of the cottages converted their pail closets to the water carriage system utilising a temporary septic tank arrangement.

The following table of closet accommodation for houses shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past four decades.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1968
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	8410
Waste Water (Tippler)	32	32	32	31	5	2
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	34
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3

Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers

For many years the Department has provided a service for the clearing of drains and sewers, including public sewers serving individual or groups of property. We cleared a total of 403 blockages during the course of the year as compared with 406 in 1967. It has not been our practice to make any charge where the blockage could be removed by plunging or if access was available, for example by inspection chambers, or of course where a public sewer was involved. In those cases, however, where it was necessary to break open the ground in business or private properties we recovered the cost in respect of drains only. Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961 allows the local authority to carry out any works necessary to remove blockages provided the cost does not exceed £2.

Drain Inspections

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved by his staff along with the other works.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Full investigations are carried out into those cases of infectious disease which come to our notice, the details of which have already been given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms is available free of charge to those cases which are being nursed at home.

The small 8 oz. bottles of strong White disinfectant with a Rideal Walker co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District from the Council's main store at Heaton Street. Approximately 6 gross were distributed during the year. Small quantities are held in the Public Health Department office in Towngate for those people who find it difficult to visit the Depot.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

No separate narrative report has been prepared on the operation of the Act. Certain statistical details, however, are shown below.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered - 1st January - 31st December 1968

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	42	6
Retail Shops	9	96	33
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	11	2
Total	12	151	41

All premises which have been registered since the coming into operation of the Act have received at least one general inspection. A total of 63 visits of all kinds (including general inspections) were made to registered premises for the sole purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 were being complied with. It should, however, be added that when Public Health Inspectors are visiting registered premises for other purposes, e.g. food hygiene and ordinary Shops Act inspections the provisions of this Act are borne in mind and should there be any obvious contraventions action would be taken to deal with it.

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace		No. of Persons Employed
Offices		192
Retail Shops		349
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses		11
Catering establishments open to the public		94
Canteens		-
Fuel Storage Depots		-
	Total	646
	Total Males	257
	Total Females	389

The above analysis refers solely to those premises requiring to be registered with the Local Authority and which are in fact registered. All canteens and offices forming part of a factory and within its curtilage are subject to inspection under this Act by H.M. Factory Inspectorate as indeed are all Local Authority establishments.

F O O D

Slaughterhouses

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year serving the needs of the proprietor's private shop and those of another butcher with a shop in the Blackburn area. The premises continued to be operated satisfactorily and in addition to inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors when employed on meat inspection duties further inspections are made from time to time by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, approximately 80% of which were for consumption within the District. It is not the policy of the present users to deal with casualty or aged animals as routine and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption. The fall in the number of animals slaughtered is accounted for by the cessation of use by a wholesaler on his decease. This small wholesaling business is not being carried on by any other person.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	348	1	1	1554	255
Number Inspected	348	1	1	1554	255
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	207	1	1	399	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	59.48%	100%	Nil	25.67%	4.31%
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.39%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of cattle at 348 compares with 570 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs increased from 204 to 255 and the sheep decreased from 2298 to 1554.

A total of approximately $25\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with $35\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grasslands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day.

All animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the authority and the identity of the particular inspector concerned.

The following charges continued to be made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb

The income received by the Authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1968 amounted to £92.3s.0d.

Other Foods

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 32 of the Report that there are 186 businesses dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises as follows are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	70	56
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	4
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	11	18
Fruit and Vegetables	10	16

As many visits as possible are normally arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations which are designed to ensure that all food consumed is safe and clean and prepared in premises suitably constructed, equipped and maintained for the purpose. Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons such as through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The Following is the type and quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	<u>Cwts.</u>
Fresh Meat	11
Tinned Meat	1
Frozen Food	6
Fresh Fruit	1
Tinned/Dried Fruit	12
Cereal/Sausage Meat	<u>1</u>
	32

Hawkers of Food

There are 31 hawkers of food within the District registered with the Authority under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.

Milk

The Lancashire County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the District	1
Dairy farmers in the District	2
Dairies outside the District	11
Milk Shops in the District	22

There were 15 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in four cases they retail their own milk.

In accordance with the principles set out in the Medical Officer of Health's Report the following are the details of milk samples taken with a view to ascertaining the incidence of Tuberculosis or Brucella infection in milking herds, the milk from which is sold to the public untreated.

	Positive	Negative	No Result
<u>Results:</u>			
(a) Tuberculosis	Nil	4	Nil
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	10	106	8
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test	10	6	2
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test	2	2	Nil

Total Number of Samples Submitted = 124

DISINFESTATION

Vermin

It was necessary to disinfest 4 houses for bed bugs which is the same number as the previous year. These infestations occurred in 3 Council owned properties, 2 being on the Wade Hall Estate, 1 in Leyland Lane and 1 in a privately owned house. The insecticide used to control these was D.D.T. with added Pyrethrum in a kerosene base. The degree of success achieved over a good number of years with this combination of insecticides is quite remarkable and it is quite rare for even a second treatment to be necessary. Householders should be encouraged to report any unusual insect found in the house particularly if it is biting. Any treatments necessary are carried out in a discreet manner so as to avoid embarrassment and without charge.

Small Ermine Moth

Once again the caterpillar of the small Ermine Moth attacked hawthorn hedges and some fruit trees, mainly apple although perhaps not on quite so extensive a scale as previous years. We do not as a general rule undertake to spray hedges infested by this pest except in exceptional circumstances where the caterpillars have begun to invade houses. There appears to be a more general awareness of the necessity to spray in order to effect control and the recommended insecticide 'Dipterex 80' was available from our general stores for any person who wished to use it. A 1/0d pack is sufficient to formulate 2 gallons of spray which is enough for the average hedge around property. Certain of our own estate hedges lining roadside verges etc. were treated by the Parks Department.

Other Pests

It was necessary to deal with 26 cases of cockroach infestations as compared with 23 in 1967. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of buildings they are difficult to eradicate. The use of our fogging machine has allowed the dispersal of insecticide to these otherwise inaccessible parts.

The following other types of insect were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses or causing serious nuisance to the inhabitants.

Silverfish	2	Sand Bees	18
Ants	36	Wasps (Nests)	43
Earwigs	2	Bees (Nests)	5
Woodlice	1	Pigeons	2
Springtails	2		

CLEAN AIR

There were 12 smoke observations of various factory chimneys during the year.

A letter was received in mid December 1968 from Sir William Mather, Chairman of the Economic Council of the North Western Region and circulated to all local authorities, bringing to our notice that one of the main objectives of his Planning Council was to ensure that the Region is made smokeless as soon as possible. His letter received widespread publicity in the local and national press as well as on television and radio.

It pointed out the deleterious effect which the smoke layer had on the area, filtering out about 15% of the sunlight and raising the humidity by some 10%. He also pointed out that our Regional figures for respiratory diseases were some of the worst in the world and the amount of time and money spent on achieving a minimum standard of cleaning and maintenance itself produced a lack of stimulus. He made a special appeal to every local authority in the north-west, whether they were in a "black" area or not to do all they could to reduce atmospheric pollution. He particularly appealed to those authorities who being near the sea or on the upwind of built up areas did not suffer from their neighbours' smoke but whose own smoke drifted downwind on to others.

In order to enable the Planning Council to assess the task which still confronted the Region he had asked that the Economic Council's Secretary be informed at six monthly intervals of the number of premises made smokeless. The letter was accompanied by figures showing the degree of progress which had been made by every local authority. Leyland, along with 88 other local authorities were shown as having no premises covered by confirmed Smoke Control Orders.

There were no Smoke Control Areas either in operation or under active discussion. The District is still regarded as falling in the "white" area category.

Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning every day in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week and those on the park whenever necessary. This varied according to the time of the year.

Mortuary Facilities

The arrangements made at the end of 1966 with Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council for the use of their permanent mortuary should the need arise continued in operation. These arrangements would appear to be satisfactory for all concerned.

Caravans

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation.

Noise Control

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting its effects. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

A further useful method of control can be exercised through the Town and Country Planning Acts in those cases where an industry has been established subject to certain safeguards for the amenities of the neighbourhood and a specific clause concerning noise is often included in the consent. This is a most useful method but its use is, of course, restricted to newly established premises.

A circular was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which dealt with the silencing of compressors and drills used on building sites and road works. It pointed out that the cost of providing silencers is comparatively small and it was suggested that local authorities should include in their specifications for building and road works a clause requiring this noisy equipment to be silenced or muffled. The Building Research Station had carried out tests to show that a significant reduction in noise was achieved to pneumatic tools without loss of working efficiency and local authorities were advised to consider taking proceedings under the Noise Abatement Act 1960 where such equipment was being used without effective silencers.

Following this the Authority decided that an appropriate clause requiring silencers and compressors etc. to be silenced or muffled should be incorporated into all contracts for work done on behalf of the local authority and that all statutory undertakers, as well as contracting firms operating in the District, should have their attention drawn to our requirements.

In order to assist in assessing and categorising various noise levels a sound level meter was purchased for use in the Department.

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951

The above Act requires that where any form of upholstering is carried out the premises must be registered by the local authority. The purpose is to ensure that any filling materials used are clean and wholesome. There is one such business registered with this Authority.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	103	57	10	2
Police	-	-	-	-
Total	103	57	10	2

The electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 29 current licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit in the District. The total licence fees for these being £31.5s.0d.

The Home Office published a revised Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions for the storage of petroleum in cans, drums etc. and at petrol filling stations. Unlike the previous Code which had a restricted circulation this is freely available for purchase by interested persons. The most important changes are those dealing with the installation of underground petroleum storage tanks.

The previous Code required the tanks to be either enclosed in a 9" brick chamber filled with sand or surrounded by 6" of poured concrete whereas the amended Code now discourages the use of brick chambers and specifically recommends that the tanks should be lowered into the ground and back filled with sand.

Standard conditions have now been incorporated for the installation of unattended coin operated self service pumps and for attended self service stations. The Code extends to 30 pages and it was recommended that this be implemented where practicable at the existing and future petroleum installations in this area.

In addition to the Code the undermentioned Statutory Instruments were also made and came into operation immediately.

The Inflammable Liquids (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1968.

The Petroleum (Carbon Disulphide) Order 1968.

The Petroleum (Inflammable Liquids) Order 1968.

The Inflammable Substances (Conveyance by Road) (Labelling) Regulations 1968.

The main effect of the above is to bring over 200 inflammable liquids which are listed in a Schedule within the scope of the Petroleum Consolidation Act of 1928. Their object in brief is to ensure that certain basic precautions are observed whilst the substances concerned are being conveyed by road or loaded and unloaded and to require the vehicles and packages concerned to be distinctively labelled so that in the event of a road accident or other incident the emergency services will have an immediate indication of the kind of hazard which faces them. With the increasing use of these inflammable substances, particularly by industries in Leyland, i.e. rubber and paint, the above legislation was particularly significant.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

There are no premises registered under this Act within the Urban District.

P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G

Collection and Storage of Household Refuse

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. The vehicles available at the end of the year were as follows:-

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | - | 16/18 cubic yard Rear Loader - Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry | - | (March 1954) |
| 1 | - | 12 cubic yard Side Loader Diesel - Karrier | - | (November 1959 - Spare) |
| 1 | - | 10 cubic yard Side Loader - Dennis | - | (April 1963) |
| 1 | - | 5 cwt. Ford Thames Van | - | (November 1963) |
| 1 | - | 20 cubic yard Rear Loader - Fore & Aft Tipper with Power Press - Shelvoke & Drewry | - | (August 1964) |
| 1 | - | 37 cubic yard Continuous Loader - Paxit IIIA - Dennis | - | (February 1967) |
| 1 | - | Matbro Mastiff Series II Mechanical Loading Shovel (4 Wheel Drive) | - | (June 1968) |

The Matbro Mastiff 4 wheel drive mechanical loading shovel replaced our old Weatherill 12H mechanical shovel which had a two wheel drive.

Much attention was given to the replacement by a more suitable vehicle of the 1954 Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper type which apart from reaching the end of its useful life was not able to cope with the increased volume of refuse which is required to be dealt with each year. It was finally decided that a Norba type body would be best suited to our needs. This vehicle is fitted with a rotating screw at the rear loading end which in addition to giving a compression ratio of 3 : 1 also has a partial grinding action to reduce the size of some of the more bulky items of refuse with which we have to deal. It was decided to place this vehicle on a Leyland Albion Chieftain chassis and an order was placed in June but delivery would not be effected until well into the year 1969.

Further consideration was also given to the problem of dealing with those premises which produce a large amount of refuse, e.g. large shops, supermarkets, schools etc. and it was decided to introduce by agreement with the owners concerned, large bulk handling storage containers. These containers which are approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu.yds in capacity hold the equivalent of approximately 15 ordinary dustbins, are very robust and, therefore, have a long life; they are virtually proof against the attentions of cats and dogs and do not occupy as much ground space as their equivalent in dustbins. In order to deal with these it is necessary to have a vehicle with hydraulic bulk handling equipment and as the Norba was quite suitable for this purpose, bulk handling equipment was ordered to be fitted to this vehicle.

Salvage trailers continued in use on the three main rounds which apart from their effect on the salvage figures (details of which are given later) have the effect of using a vehicle of greater capacity as it can serve more houses before filling if salvage is extracted at its source.

It is perhaps of interest to relate the amount of sickness and absence, particularly in connection with a task which has to be carried out throughout the year in all weather conditions to maintain the weekly service. We lost 2,806 man hours due to certified sickness which gives an average rate of 6.52% and absences of 245 hours giving a rate of 0.57%. In round figures it will be seen that on average 2 additional men are required for each 25 in order to maintain the service at working strength and this is without taking into account holiday entitlement which varies from two to three weeks according to length of service.

There were no major alterations to the collection rounds, adjustments having been carried out the previous year. Many of the new houses coming into occupation had already been allowed for in the previous adjustment. Other new houses on No.3 round were being serviced on a daywork basis and it was intended to make appropriate adjustments when the new Norba vehicle arrived in 1969.

Cost of Cleansing Service

The following information which has been obtained from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows the net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1967/68 as compared with 1966/67.

<u>1966/67</u>			<u>1967/68</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
21,954	53	Refuse Collection (incl. Incentive Bonus and Municipal Bin Scheme)	23,270	65
2,529	214	Refuse Disposal	2,522	87
3,214	4,153	<u>Salvage</u> Paper, Textiles, etc.	3,502	4,193
122	-	Salvage Bonus	101	-
412	-	General Expenses (Tools, Clothing etc.)	224	-
<u>£28,231</u>	<u>£4,420</u>		<u>£29,520</u>	<u>£4,345</u>
<u>£23,811</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£25,275</u>	

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made in five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

	<u>Cost per Week per House</u>		
	s.	d.	
1952/53		6 ¹ / ₂	
1957/58		8 ¹ / ₂	
1962/63		10 ¹ / ₂	*
1964/65		11 ¹ / ₂	*
1965/66	1	1 ¹ / ₂	*
1966/67	1	3	*
1967/68	1	3 ¹ / ₂	*

* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

We have operated a Municipal owned Dustbin Scheme since 1949 which is now an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service. It is perhaps worthwhile to mention from time to time that this is a replacement service on the basis of one bin per rated premises. All new property, including houses, are required to have the first dustbin provided from other sources. We have been providing rubber lids on all bins for the last seven years and, therefore, approximately half those in the District enjoy the advantages they bring, i.e. ease of fitting and freedom from noise.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet bin to British Standard Specification No. 792/1947 has been used since the inception of the scheme but owing to the increasing volume of refuse being produced by almost every household in the District it was becoming apparent that consideration would have to be given to supplying dustbins to the higher rated capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. As these bins are galvanised mild steel the higher capacity bins produce a weight problem being approximately 28 lbs when empty. Certain firms, however, were producing $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet plastic bins made from high or medium density polyethylene by the injection or blow moulding process. These offered considerable advantages over the galvanised variety in that they were considerably lighter in weight (approximately 8 lbs) were completely noiseless and were not subject to corrosion with its attendant problem of putrescible matter adhering to the inside of the bin. The firms manufacturing were prepared to give a guaranteed life of from 5 to 7 years which compared reasonably well with the average life of the steel container. The major drawback to them was the problem of very hot ashes or those misguided people who were in the habit of 'firing' the contents of their bin. Obviously these being constructed of such material could not stand up to such treatment. It was decided, however, to place some out on trial and 100 each from the three main manufacturers were obtained and distribution commenced within the terms of our Municipal Bin Scheme.

The actual cost of this service in terms of a ld rate over the last decade is shown in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u>	<u>Cost in terms of ld Rate</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>pence</u>
1958/59	706	0.92
1959/60	566	0.59 *
1960/61	387	0.40
1961/62	615	0.62
1962/63	831	0.82
1963/64	607	0.21 *
1964/65	569	0.20
1965/66	619	0.20
1966/67	726	0.23
1967/68	819	0.25

* The product of a ld rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the years indicated and this had the effect of reducing the cost in terms of the ld rate.

Disposal

The whole of the refuse, both trade and household, arising during the year was deposited on the Dawson Lane Tip. We have been in occupation there some 13 years and by the end of the year there were only some few weeks tipping space left. Considerable discussions had, however, taken place with the owner's agents for a very suitable site not far from our boundary and situated in the Ulnes Walton area, this site being old clay workings in connection with a brickworks. As it would be necessary to obtain a planning consent and as it was also apparent that from the financial angle the negotiations were going to be long and protracted the situation was a serious one so far as we were concerned. Our only available alternative space was two small pits on some farmer's land where we had tipped some 20 years earlier and which would be used if the emergency arose.

A significant improvement in the condition and control of our tip took place in May with the arrival of the four wheel drive Matbro Minor Series II loading shovel. This was the first four wheel drive machine that the Authority had purchased and its additional traction, increased mobility and the large bucket ($1\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards in size) enabled a more workmanlike job to be accomplished. We were fortunate

to obtain the services of a first class operator of this type of machine and a very rapid improvement in the conditions on the tip took place. This process was considerably assisted by the opening of the fragmentation plant at St. Helens which was able to deal with whole derelict cars. Approximately 300 of these had been accumulating at the tip but by the end of the year they had all been removed by private dealers and any new arisings were being cleared weekly.

Waste Paper Salvage

The following table shows the amount of waste paper collected and despatched to the Mills in the three grades for the twelve months ending 31st December 1968 and a comparison is made with 1967. The 1968 figures show a highly satisfactory recovery rate of 38 cwts. per thousand of population per month.

	1 9 6 7			1 9 6 8		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Mixed Waste	211	12	1	239	15	3
Fibreboard Containers	155	11	1	173	2	1
White Newspapers	73	8	2	100	15	0
T O T A L	440	12	0	513	13	0

The percentage of the total weight in each grade is given below and comparisons are made with previous years.

	1968	1967	1966	1965
Mixed Waste	47%	48%	64%	68%
Fibreboard Containers	33%	35%	23%	20%
White Newspapers	20%	17%	13%	12%

We have been carrying out a policy of increasing segregation of the three grades, partly at the request of the Board Mills as this allows better control of the finished product and partly because they pay more for the fibreboard and white newspaper grades.

The income received during the calendar year is shown in the following table.

	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Mixed Waste	2,013	14	1
Fibreboard Containers	1,809	13	5
White Newspapers	<u>964</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>
T O T A L	<u>£4,788</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

The income of £4,788 was a substantial increase over the £3,960 obtained in 1967.

The price per ton we were able to obtain for waste paper was increased during the year as follows:-

	<u>Up to and Incl.</u> <u>4.5.68.</u>	<u>With effect</u> <u>from</u> <u>5.5.68-15.9.68</u>	<u>With effect</u> <u>from</u> <u>16.9.68-31.12.68</u>
Mixed Papers	£8. 0s. 0d.	£8. 5s. 0d.	£9. 0s. 0d.
Fibreboard Containers	£10. 0s. 0d.	£10. 5s. 0d.	£11. 5s. 0d.
White Newspapers	£9. 0s. 0d.	£9. 5s. 0d.	£10. 5s. 0d.

The additional 5/0d per ton which applied to all deliveries from the 5th May was brought about by the purchase of a new large paper baling press which was capable of producing bales weighing over 4 cwts. The press which was purchased from Advance Machinery Limited was of the horizontal type with a press box size of 40" x 28" x 100" long and incorporated a 10 h.p. motor operating through two screws which produced a pressure of 35 tons. The very large press box would considerably improve the quantity of material we could deal with in the depot and was much more satisfactory than the previous vertical type presses we had been operating. The machine was purchased for the sum of £1,670 and very

rapidly proved its worth. Later in the year we disposed of our old 1952 fixed box twin screw vertical type baling press to the Northwich Rural District Council for the sum of £25. The machine which was sold without any guarantee whatsoever was to be used for stand-by purposes.

The increases obtained in September were brought about by the increasing demand for waste paper and as an encouragement to local authorities to produce more of it.

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